

URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1862.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best country paper in Ohio. J. W. HOUX, Urbana, Ohio.



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands: The Union of States none can sever; The Union of Fates—the Union of Lands; And the Union of Ours—Union Forever!

Slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Congress of the United States have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a mere partisan measure to further the electioneering warfare of the members, and has no reference to the welfare of the District and certainly none whatever to the welfare of the slaves.

Congress had the naked power to do what they have done, but assuredly the power of exclusive legislation was never vested in them to suit their own whims, but for the people of the District and to be exercised for their common good, and it not exercised on their petition, at least not against their remonstrance. The people of the District did not ask for it, nor desire it, and considering the history of the District and for what purpose it was created the act is a gross breach of faith on the part of Congress.

When the movement began, the number of slaves was about 3100. The bill for the "abolitionment" of slavery, (that is the Presidential language) proposed to pay \$300 each for slaves—of course it could be foreseen that every slave of greater value would be taken out of the District and sold. The result accords with what might have been expected: the number left at the passage of the bill is reduced to a few hundred, and these the old and feeble; for whom the owners will receive some allowance and be relieved from the duty of supporting them, while the expense of it will be a charge upon the tax-payers of the District.

The District of Columbia is now the legalized resort for the harboring of fugitives, and the Vice-President of the United States is said to be a principal officer in some society for the relief and snoring of runaways—at least it has been so given out in the news from Washington.

Mr. John Sherman, as a Senator from Ohio, took an active part and made a speech in which he gave the value of his experience gathered in the town of Mansfield, and while he admitted that the people of Ohio would not permit the increase of fugitives as residents among us, he was ready to force them upon the people of the District and he voted against a proposition to submit the matter to a vote of the District. The people could not be permitted to decide for themselves: he would judge for them.

There was doubtless a latent motive for this movement, not avowed, but still very influential. It is meant to prevent the southern members of Congress, when they shall again appear there, from having their own servants, to whom they have been accustomed at home. It is a matter of sore complaint that the Southern members and their wives have had too much influence in social life, and many avowals have been put forth that the North is to outshine them, hereafter. Mrs. Lincoln's Ball had no little to do with this very matter, as the public have been gravely informed to that effect by Mr. Willis of the Home Journal whose headquarters are now fixed at Washington, whether as arbiter *éloquent* by authority, is not positively known, but certainly he sees all that is done, and knows all that is said. Mike Lambourn always grumbled that somehow he could not get the hang of it when trying to catch the graces of gentry and that when he called the servants, even though loudly and in full tone, the fellows always answered, "Coming, friend," without any more reverence or respectful addition.

These authors of this Emancipation Scheme are in high feather now, but they will not be so exuberant when the reaction shall come, as it soon will come. The city will be filled, first, with a throng of insolent idlers; next, the District will be afflicted with idle thieves, and indolent paupers; followed by intolerant severity on the part of the white population.

Mr. Willis, gives the following sketch of the change of manners already visible in Washington on the very day (3d May) the law took effect:

And there is a good deal of irritation among the regular residents of the capital—even among those who have no leaning to the slaveholding interest—at the change in the street manners of the negroes. Those courteous rights of sidewalk, while gentlemen in all civilized countries accord to each other, are certainly a little too much "abolished" by the dressy "colored gentlemen" who walk the Avenue. I do not believe that a civil and modest Englishman, for instance, starting from Willard's, with only the ordinary expectations as to mutual making of way, civilities of passing, etc., would be at all likely to reach the Capital without what he would consider as an unprovoked rudeness from a black man—an impeding of elbow or shoulder, a disgraceful encroachment on his path, or a squirting of tobacco juice in his direction—something that he would record, at least, to

the disparagement of the manners of the country. This is new in Washington, too, which has always been called the "Paradise of the negro," and where negro manners have been proverbially courteous; and the change is attributed, naturally enough, to the concert with which they have been inspired, even before the abolition Act, by the talk about them for months in Congress and in the newspapers.

There is a class of free negroes, who are themselves owners of slaves; and it is curious that these (as I am told is unquestionably true) are quite the persons most displeased with the Abolition Act! But it is noteworthy, again, that it has acted as an increased warrant for display, to a class very conspicuous for their brazen shamelessness at Washington—the great number of vicious colored women who have been drawn hither by the attractions of so vast an Army. The completely unconscious lawlessness as well as dressiness of these, "followers of the camp," indicates a self-conceit that has found food in the theoretic laudation of the race; and their "flaunting in the sun," on any fair day in the Avenue, would be considered too conspicuous for a public thoroughfare, even in the Boulevards of Paris.

The public will be amazed to learn that the Government is giving great encouragement to the runaway business, by feeding them with the rations prepared for the army. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, stated in his place on the 19th of May, that these supplies are thus dealt out at the rate of 144,000 Dollars a year and the statement met with no dissent. It is further announced to the West, through that special agent of the Chicago Platform, the Cincinnati Gazette, that several members of the Cabinet unite in opinion that the Fugitive Slave Law does not apply to the District of Columbia. If that be so, in their opinion, the District of Columbia is in a fair way to become the Alsatia of America, and the people's representatives will have a realizing sense of their own beneficence.

Other cities will not lack a like enjoyment if we may judge from the following testimony, borne by the city of Rochester.

INFLEX OF CONSTITUTIONS.—Just about these days there seems to be quite an influx of strange colored persons in our city. Each is telling some large story about his escape from slavery and his sufferings. These persons come here expecting to be taken care of by "white folks," and disappointed in that expectation, resort to means for a living not countenanced in this community. Two or three of the species were before the police magistrate this morning for vagrancy and committing petit larcenies, and were summarily disposed of by sending them to the penitentiary. They are only placed where they can earn their living, and not sponge it out of citizens—*Rochester Union*.

McClellan and Halleck.

The conspiracy against McClellan to procure his removal from command, did not entirely succeed, but it was so far successful as to procure a division of his army, and to have all the forces in Virginia without a commander, except a lawyer at Washington acting as Amateur General. When McClellan found himself before an entrenched enemy at Yorktown, and the enemy in great force, he had no choice but to overcome it by siege. If he had been suffered to retain his whole command, he would undoubtedly have ordered McDowell to advance on Richmond, thus passing in the rear of the enemy and cutting off his retreat. That this should have been done is now very clear, and it will be clearer. We have left the enemy time to retreat and concentrate for the defense of Richmond. The command should never have been divided and if McClellan had not sufficiently confided in, he should have been removed and another put in his place. There should have been a commander in the field, not at Washington—a soldier, not a mere lawyer. It is an easy thing for place holders and place hunters to clamor about inaction and cry "forward." What do they care if the men have to go without their tents, to carry their food, as well as their knapsacks and blankets on a force march. If the men have been plunged beyond the reach of supply, and have to pack their provisions until the trains come up, this shows *dash* and *energy*, and the sufferings of the men can be relieved by making somebody a Brigadier!

The letter writers tell us that an Assistant Secretary at War is stationed in Halleck's camp and is in hourly communication with his chief at Washington! If the public service requires an assistant secretary his services must be needed at Washington. He has no business in the camp; and his continued presence there will cause the public to fear that machination is at work in Halleck's army also.

The Franking Privilege.

At the opening of the present Congress there were some signs given to encourage a belief, that the members really meant to give up the plunder of the public treasury, known as the Franking Privilege. The pretense for maintaining it has usually been the diffusion of knowledge among the people, but in truth it is only used for personal and party purposes—personal, to procure the member's re-election; and then for his party, to send out such documents as are prepared and furnished as the proper election food for voters. Notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the Treasury, and the constantly growing debt it is now clear that the members will cling to their privilege, until public opinion shall compel them to give it up. The whole system of franking, free papers and dead heads is an unjust tax on public industry for the benefit of idlers

and intriguers. Let every man pay for what he gets. No free matter on the mails—no free papers on Rail roads—no free travelling puffers.

As one of the signs of the times we give place to a remarkable letter from John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts to the Secretary of War, in answer to a call for troops. The letter is vague and spatter; whether this is owing to the telegraph, or to his state of mind is not clear at present. We gather this: that if the Massachusetts boys have to fight against negroes they will consider it a heavy draft on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and organize the blacks to fight in our ranks, which he calls fighting with God and human nature on their side, then "the road will swarm with multitudes which New England would pour out to obey your call." The rebel Governor of Mississippi would probably furnish three Regiments on the same terms if he could be permitted to direct what use should be made of them. We know nothing of the present, Jno. A. Andrew except that he is now Governor of Massachusetts, but we suppose that he is a descendant of the celebrated Mercy Andrew—an old English family, many of which are now in this country, under different names.

The Champaign District.

So we call the Fourth Congressional District, because this is the oldest county in the District, saying nothing of its being the best and most beautiful. Under the new apportionment for the next ten years, Champaign, Logan, Shelby, Miami and Darke compose a District for electing a member of Congress. Our present Representative, Mr. Shellabarger, is thrown into a new District, which, singularly enough, will embrace three persons now serving in Congress—Mr. Shellabarger, of Clark, Mr. Harrison, of Madison and Mr. Cox, of Franklin. No doubt we have among us, men of pith who will consent to exchange the sweets of home for the privations of long sessions at Washington, on high considerations of patriotism and mileage. Rumor has not yet put their names upon the breeze, but she may be expected to be busy soon. It will be a great convenience to some of the possible candidates, if they could know what kind of opinions will be most in demand.

GEN. WOOL required the Mayor and Council of Norfolk to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as they should do. But they refused, and then as a means of coercion he ordered a stoppage of all trade until they complied. This was a harsh and indefensible measure, the burden of which falls on the poor. If the city was in his possession, and thus under sway of the Government he has no right to deprive citizens of free trade and commerce. The position would be to remove and imprison the Mayor and Council, as public enemies and administer the city government by means of military officers.

The rebel officers on parole in Columbia have been ordered to Johnson's Island.

Intelligence from Gen. McClellan's army, is that the rebels are being steadily pressed back toward Richmond.

Secessionists continue stubborn at Norfolk. The port is not to be opened until they become obedient and submissive.

An Indiana County Treasurer has absconded with \$30,000 of the people's money, and a woman not his wife, leaving a wife and two children.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Walker has been appointed Special Agent, by Governor Tod and sent to the Tennessee River in charge of a steamboat to bring home wounded soldiers.

The Stars and Stripes have been raised at Raleigh, the Capital of North Carolina, by the citizens. Raleigh is one hundred miles west of Newbern, with which it is connected by the North Carolina Central Railroad.

General Pope made a reconnaissance on Saturday, routing three rebel regiments, with a loss of only four wounded on his side. Advices from Halleck's army do not indicate an immediate advance.

An extensive fraud has been exposed in New York which was committed by the agent of the State of Indiana who had for accomplices a wealthy banker, and a broker of Wall Street. The fraud consisted in the issuing of spurious 5 per cent. State bonds, to the amount of \$1,000,000, about \$700,000 of which have been voluntarily redeemed since the discovery of the swindle, leaving half a million outstanding.

We have received a copy of the bill to provide internal revenue, to support the government and to pay the interest on the public debt. For the information of persons who have been anxious to know how the officers are to be filled, we state that the President appoints a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who will have an office in the Treasury Department. The President also appoints assessors and collectors for each State, not exceeding in number, the Congressmen to be elected under the census of 1860, which officers appointed Deputies under rules established by the head of the Revenue Department.—*Springfield Republican*.

Within the three weeks of McDowell's occupation of Fredericksburg, one thousand fugitive blacks have been registered, of whom nearly half are employed by the soldiers.

Letter from an Officer in Twenty-sixth Ohio.
CAMP, ON BATTLE FIELD, near (3 miles) Pittsburg Landing, TENN., April 17 1862.

[After stating that the letter printed above is but the continuation of the former one, he says:]

It has been growing with numerous interruptions, however, until in the course of my migrating life—(having camped in four different places since it was commenced—all within a circuit of three miles or so)—I lost the first page of it, and can't find it, though I have looked all over the house: so that it is a good deal like one of the old three volume novels with the first volume lost. It will prove a caution to me not to write such long letters in future or else to try to finish them in a little less time.

I send it along however without attempting to supply the missing sheet further than to say that it merely related to our march from Nashville—hard, pushing, continuous march of ten successive days—to our scout to Lawrenceburg, which caused us to be one day behind the rest of the division and to miss being in the great battle, as we all think we would have been, as part of Wood's division got on to the field, I believe, and ours and the 17th are the best marchers in the division. The cavalry that went with us on the scout said we didn't need any horses to keep up with them. We diverged from the line of march to go upon the scout at a point near the North line of Lawrence Co. Went some twelve miles down towards Lawrenceburg and then back to camp the same night, and the next day marched twelve miles (only—on account of bad roads) towards Savannah, to a point some forty-one miles from there, and some ten miles East of Waynesboro'.

So far from feeling any difficulty about finding something to write about, the trouble is rather to know what of all that we see and hear of these stirring scenes to write. Descriptions of the battle and battlefield with all its necessary horrors and painful incidents you have of course a surfeit in the newspapers and it would give you no pleasure to hear more of them from me. But you will still be interested in my own experience here and I may mention a few of the incidents which came under my own notice. One of them if you had read it in a novel you would have pronounced improbable—so singular was the coincidence. As I mentioned in the enclosed sheets on the morning that we arrived on the battlefield we moved across it some 3 miles and then halted and camped. On the ground occupied by the regiment three or four bodies of rebel soldiers lay, one of which attracted attention from being stripped of all clothing, except the pants; by his friends probably in attending to him. In the course of a few hours a party came round and buried him with others. In doing so they found tattooed upon his arm his name in full P. Kendall—and one of our men carefully mentioned the circumstance to Adjutant Kendall—soon after—saying they had just buried a namesake of his—P. Kendall. He at once said it must be his brother. And so it proved. He asked me to have him disinterred—that he might see if he could do though he had not seen him for 17 years. He had, however, seen his picture and could tell him by a deformed hand. As soon as he saw the body he said it was his brother and he was afterwards recognized by others who had seen him recently. He was a resident of Arkansas, and had written for money to his brother in Cincinnati, a year or so ago, to bear his expenses home to Ohio. The money was sent but they never heard from it or him until he found him on the battlefield. It seems a most singular coincidence that after marching so far by a circuitous route over the field—passing scores of the enemy's dead his brother's regiment should stop exactly where he lay and that he should pass and re-pass him for several hours without knowing it. It is a fresh illustration of the truth saying that truth is stranger than fiction. He had him buried in a separate grave under a large tree on which was inscribed, P. Kendall, April 6, 1862.

It is almost inevitable the amount of property and remnants of various kinds which strewn the battlefield and which have been picked up by our men. Arms of all kinds and accoutrements, ammunition, shot and shell, clothing, tents, and everything used in war, besides articles of private property, are found in profusion. Of course this gives a great scope for the finding of relics of the field and every one who cares to, has one or more. I have a few things I can't carry or take care of anything large. The most interesting things to me are the letters and other manuscripts found on the field. Co. H, when out on picket the day after the battle, found the desk containing all the papers of one of the grand divisions of the rebel army. This of course, was sent to Gen. Buell but as it passed through our regiment I had an opportunity being at Headquarters when it was brought in, of seeing most of the papers—several of them of considerable importance. There was the order of Gen. A. S. Johnson assuming command of the army, and assigning the various corps to different commanders. Beauregard, being second in command, and Gen. Bragg commander of the second corps and also chief of Staff; Gen's. Polk, Hardee and Hartsen being also mentioned. There was also the order—not a week old—directing the dispositions for the late battle—two days cooled relations to be carried in the haversacks, and two days more hauled in wagons, &c. Some of these orders were doubtless important acquisitions giving the means of estimating their strength and dispositions. Our Urbana company was quite fortunate in making such a haul. Among the private documents, I have in my possession is the diary of a rebel soldier, running from the time the army was in Kentucky down to the day before the battle. I have also several letters, and have seen many others. But the most interesting of all is a most affectionate and beautiful letter written in French from a lady in New Orleans to her son—a boy in the rebel army—with a postscript in English from his father. I was struck with one passage in it particularly as almost identical with what you wrote to me. You wrote in your last letter, but one, I think it was, that you were glad to hear that I was ordered to Florence instead of to Corinth for you inferred from the papers that the great battle would be at the latter place. The Southern boy's mother writes, "Ge suis heureuse d'apprendre que vous êtes arrivé à bon port jusqu'à Grand Junction et que vous n'avez rien de mal à vous avec tout l'ordre d'attendre

là et non pas à Corinth, ou l'on dit que la bataille sera livrée."

"I am happy to learn that you have arrived safely at Grand Junction, and still more so to know that you have received orders to stop there, and not at Corinth, where it is said the battle will be fought."

"Il paraît que Georges et John ont écrit, et se plaignent qu'ils n'ont rien à manger. J'espère que vous êtes plus heureux. Laissez nous savoir le plus tôt possible, si vous trouvez dans le menu ça."

"[It appears that George and John have written and complain that they have nothing to eat. I hope you are more fortunate. Let us know immediately if you should find yourself in the same condition.]"

There is much more of the letter which is evidently written by a very affectionate mother, a good Catholic and I should think a very good woman from the advice she gave her son. The last line of the letter is, "decidez mes lettres afin qu'elles ne tombent entre les mains de personne."

"[I fear my letters that they may not fall into the hands of any one.] Notwithstanding which it has fallen into my hands and I have been very much pleased with it. If we should ever get to New Orleans I will return it to the writer."

For the first week or ten days we were here had a pretty hard time of it: being put to considerable inconvenience by the temporary loss of our baggage. We were fast returning to first principles in our mode of living and had a very good opportunity of seeing how little a gentleman could get along with in the way of what at home are esteemed the necessities of life. I had but the single suit of clothes, I had on which I had to wear for some three weeks—under clothing and all—and had no towel nor even handkerchief in the hurried separation from our baggage while pressing forward to reach here. I consequently after washing my hands and face had to either let them dry in the sun or use the lining of my coat-tails, and black alpaca don't make a nice towel. After a while, however, the Colonel got a wash basin and a towel and then good many of us washed there. A few cooking utensils were picked up by the boys, but a good deal of the cooking was done on an open fire by holding the meat over it on the end of a sharp stick, or putting potatoes in the ashes. In the absence of table furniture we eat with our fingers off chips and boards and bark. By degrees, however, things found their way in, and we began to live more like civilized beings, even before our baggage came, and except that I didn't quite get used to feeling so dirty and sleeping so cold at night, I got along pretty comfortably. Since our baggage came, however, we have been having dry tents and coats to sleep in, plates and knives and forks to eat with, and are reveling in all the luxuries of the commissary and sutler.

Letter from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, May 10th, 1862.

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz: 'The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped? Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise.' (Signed) 'L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen.' A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all pre-occupied with other views; still, if a real call for three regiments is made I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms, and march as soldiers. To attempt the other course would be to dampen enthusiasm, and make the men feel that they were not soldiers but a mob. Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; who will drive them by fraudulent flags of truce and by pretences, as they did Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as well as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism; but if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of loyalty, which the blacks are waiting to manifest—and let them fight with God and human nature on their side—the roads will swarm, it need be, with a multitude when New England would pour out to obey your call.

"Always ready to do my utmost,

"I remain most respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JNO. A. ANDREW."

Governor's Proclamation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, May 20, 1862.

TO THE GALLANT MEN OF OHIO:

I have the astounding intelligence that the seat of our beloved National Government is threatened with invasion, and am called upon by the Secretary of War for troops to repel and overwhelm the ruthless invaders.

Rally, then, loyal men of Ohio, and respond to this call, as becomes those who appreciate our glorious Government.

Three classes of troops will be accepted:

1st. For three years, or during the war.

2d. For a term of three months.

3d. For guard duty within the limits of the State.

All are requested to report for duty at Camp Chase, where the organization will take place. The number wanted from each county has been indicated by special dispatches to the several Military Commissions.

Everything is valuable to us, if our Government is overthrown.

Lay aside, then, your ordinary duties and help bear aloft the glorious flag unfurled by our Fathers.

DAVID T. GOVERNOR.

First members of the late rebel garrison at Gloucester Point, deserted in a body, made their way to General McDowell's lines, surrendered and took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Ninety rebel prisoners, released at Fortress Monroe, refused to go to Richmond, but took the oath of allegiance. These are significant facts.

Only one dollar a year for the Union.

Governor Tod on the Rebellion and Himself.

In his speech at the opening of the Soldier's Home, on Monday night, Governor Tod said to the audience:

"I intended to speak of the probable duration of this war, but there are such changes that public men can not risk their judgment in judging when the end will be. The rebellion will be crushed out, but it has now lasted longer than I expected. But let it be long or short, we must not weary in doing our duty. You must retrench in the kitchen, parlor, in wearing apparel and in every thing, before yielding up this Government. Our property must go to the winds; real estate, farms, &c., must be mortgaged and converted into money before we yield in putting down this rebellion, and to those over the river I would say that your farms and property even to your negroes, must go by the board if necessary to crush out this rebellion. They have inaugurated this war without a cause, on a pretension that slavery was excluded from the Territories. This is all a pretense."

"This rebellion reminds me of two Irishmen who, on one stormy night, while on a hill side, got into a quarrel up in the Governor's country. Pat wished to God he possessed a field as big as the sky. James said he wished he had as many cattle as there were stars in the heavens. Pat inquired what he would do with them. Jim replied that he would pasture them in his large field. Whereupon, the two got into a quarrel and a fight over that which neither had. So it was with this rebellion. There were a few aspiring men who desired to be President and Secretary of War, preferring to rule over seven States than none at all."

"It is a part of the purpose in putting down this rebellion to get these leaders up, their feet and hands trembling in the air. As a friend, I advise you not to get up side issues; not to build school houses, churches, water-works, gas-houses, &c., &c. Put them off, and husband your resources to aid in crushing this rebellion. You Whigs and Republicans have some fear when you put me at the head of your ticket. You thought you were running some risk in having a hard-fisted Democrat as Governor; that it must be impossible for a man who has voted the Democratic ticket thirty-five years—Mrs. Tod is in good health, ladies—[laughter.] and lying aside and forgetting these, set independent for the country. God knows you have been disappointed; and I have only fifteen months longer, thank God, and if in that time you see me stray away, or do any thing in politics until this rebellion is put down, set me down as crazy. When this rebellion is put down, don't trust me after that."

"These rebels have disappointed me. They have money, men, science, &c., and it is no boy's play to cope with them—they are not to be trifled with, and it will tax us in energy and purse before we subdue them, for they are a power worthy of our steel."

"It has been said that two or three regiments showed the white feather at Pittsburg Landing. It is a foul lie. So far as the men are concerned and the officers, except one or two, Ohio has no cause to be ashamed of the conduct of her troops in the field. Continue on, then, in your good work, and if any contribution to night has stimulated you, I will have accomplished the object of my visit with you. Giving you God's blessing, I take my leave by bidding you adieu." [Loud applause.]

The Advance of the Union Fleet up the Mississippi River.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Journal, writing from New Orleans on the 8th, gives the following definite and gratifying information about the movements of Commodore Farragut's fleet after the capture of New Orleans:

"Leaving General Butler to administer the affairs of the Union in this city, and the ship of war Pensacola and gunboat Katalidin to exercise a wholesome influence over the rebellious portion of the community, Flag Officer Farragut, following up that success which he inaugurated so splendidly, has proceeded to the Mississippi, with the determination of reducing the defenses above this city, and joining Commodore Foote. The impression prevails among those best informed, that he will meet with but little opposition, as all the rebel defenses above this city have been constructed with a view of opposing a fleet coming down, rather than one passing up the river, and intelligence already received confirms them in this opinion. The sleep-of-war Brooklyn, Onondaga, and Iroquois, and the gunboats Sciota, Winona, Kennebec, and Penola, left on the 1st. On the 7th, the Hartford (flag ship), the Richmond, Kineo, and Tuscarora, and this morning (the 8th) the Mississippi and Wissahickon got under way and steamed up."

THE RESPONSE.—On Sunday the Secretary of War telegraphed Gov. Tod for "more men."

Yesterday the Governor put the lightning to work on the "double quick" over the State; and last evening the "more men" began to come. Where 100 had been asked for, 500 came. Zanesville and its neighborhood hurried out simultaneously and spontaneously and gregariously. In one township there are but two men under 60 left at home,—so they say. And from the number arrived here last night, we think it probable. Other townships of old Muskingum, they say, are also coming. And other counties are doing likewise.—*O. S. Journal, Yesterday*.

On Friday last the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department entered into a contract with Messrs. Knapp, Ridd & Co., of the Fort Pitt wharve of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing one thousand pounds. With a sufficient charge of powder, of superior quality, it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and constructed on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

A captain was ordered to take charge of the remains of the Norfolk navy yard. A battalion of marines was sent down. Loyal blacks are to be employed in removing what the rebels left. There is no thought of restoring the navy yard.

A NEW ORLEANS letter says of our troops marching into that city:

As they marched through the various avenues to Lafayette square, in the center of the city, every band struck up the negro air of "Fixe n' Bouté's coming" which was very agreeable to the occasion.

To the People of Champaign.

We republish, for the benefit of those who may not have seen the first number of the Union, our address, for which we ask a careful reading. Our friends in various Townships will oblige by procuring and forwarding lists of subscribers at once.

SUBSCRIPTION.
The Publisher of the URBANA UNION issues this first number, with no previous announcement, as a Newspaper for the people of Champaign county. The present number is distributed, without charge to those who may receive it; the future numbers will be sent only to those who shall have ordered it as subscribers. For some weeks the back numbers can be had by new subscribers.

The price is placed at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance. At this rate the proprietor consents to employ a collecting agent, and at this rate—less than five cents a week—it is cheaper to buy than to borrow.

The paper is not in the interest of any party, nor is it meant to be identified with any party, because it will not be fettered. It will have very distinct opinions on all public questions connected with government, whether Union, State or County; and in the expression of opinions it will have but one guide—a strict adherence to law. It will support the Constitution and the Laws without regard to platform or to party dogmas. Fidelity in office, will always be commended and supported; peculation and abuse will be steadily opposed; and economy in public affairs insisted on. The paper does not rely upon professions but upon practice, and its course will be best known by a reference to its future columns. Such a reference will show that it will not be the mere repeater of telegrams from Washington, tinged by a special agent to suit a purpose; nor will it be found seeking to maintain itself by perquisites drawn from the County Treasury.

Petitions from 303 Slaveholders for one thousand and seventy-eight slaves, have already been filed with District Commissioner Strong, at Washington.

Newspapers.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST,

A Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

For the Union and the War.

No Compromise or Sympathy With Traitors.

This well-known paper is now in the thirty-first year of its existence. It has always been a leading journal of the city, and its columns are filled with the day and evening news, with candid, fearless, and independent comment on the events of the day, and it will continue to be so. It is a paper of the people, and its motto is "Truth and Justice." It is a paper of the Union, and its motto is "Union, Liberty, and Justice for all." It is a paper of the Republic, and its motto is "Freedom, Equality, and Fraternity." It is a paper of the Nation, and its motto is "God, Country, and Law." It is a paper of the World, and its motto is "Peace, Progress, and Prosperity." It is a paper of the Future, and its motto is "Hope, Faith, and Charity." It is a paper of the Present, and its motto is "Truth, Justice, and Right." It is a paper of the Past, and its motto is "Memory, Wisdom, and Experience." It is a paper of the Human Race, and its motto is "Unity, Harmony, and Love." It is a paper of the Divine Spirit, and its motto is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." It is a paper of the Eternal God, and its motto is "Glory, Honor, and Praise." It is a paper of the Infinite Universe, and its motto is "Mystery, Wonder, and Awe." It is a paper of the Human Mind, and its motto is "Thought, Reason, and Knowledge." It is a paper of the Human Heart, and its motto is "Feeling, Passion, and Desire." It is a paper of the Human Soul, and its motto is "Conscience, Duty, and Virtue." It is a paper of the Human Body, and its motto is "Health, Strength, and Beauty." It is a paper of the Human Life, and its motto is "Joy, Peace, and Happiness." It is a paper of the Human Death, and its motto is "Rest, Peace, and Glory." It is a paper of the Human Resurrection, and its motto is "Life, Hope, and Salvation." It is a paper of the Human Kingdom, and its motto is "Power, Wealth, and Honor." It is a paper of the Human Empire, and its motto is "Might, Glory, and Splendor." It is a paper of the Human World, and its motto is "Order, Harmony, and Prosperity." It is a paper of the Human Universe, and its motto is "Mystery, Wonder, and Awe." It is a paper of the Human God, and its motto is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." It is a paper of the Human Eternal, and its motto is "Glory, Honor, and Praise." It is a paper of the Human Infinite, and its motto is "Mystery, Wonder, and Awe." It is a paper of the Human Mind, and its motto is "Thought, Reason, and Knowledge." It is a paper of the Human Heart, and its motto is "Feeling, Passion, and Desire." It is a paper of the Human Soul, and its motto is "Conscience, Duty, and Virtue." It is a paper of the Human Body, and its motto is "Health, Strength, and Beauty." It is a paper of the Human Life, and its motto is "Joy, Peace, and Happiness." It is a paper of the Human Death, and its motto is "Rest, Peace, and Glory." It is a paper of the Human Resurrection, and its motto is "Life, Hope, and Salvation." It is a paper of the Human Kingdom, and its motto is "Power, Wealth, and Honor." It is a paper of the Human Empire, and its motto is "Might, Glory, and Splendor." It is a paper of the Human World, and its motto is "Order, Harmony, and Prosperity." It is a paper of the Human Universe, and its motto is "Mystery, Wonder, and Awe." It is a paper of the Human God, and its motto is "Faith, Hope, and Charity." It is a paper of the Human Eternal, and its motto is "Glory, Honor, and Praise." It is a paper of the Human Infinite, and its motto is "Mystery, Wonder, and Awe." It is a paper of the Human Mind, and its motto is "Thought, Reason, and Knowledge." It is a paper of the Human Heart, and its motto is "Feeling, Passion, and Desire." It is a paper of the Human Soul, and its motto is "Conscience, Duty, and Virtue." It is a paper of the Human Body, and its motto is "Health, Strength, and Beauty." It is a paper of the Human Life, and its motto is "Joy, Peace, and Happiness." It is a paper of the Human Death, and